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# ALLIED ARMIES FIGHTING TO BLOCK ROAD TO PARIS

## TURKEY ON POINT OF STRIKING BLOW TO HELP GERMANY

Expected to Move When Russians Have Penetrated Far Into East Prussia.

BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA WILL AID OTTOMAN ARMY

Diplomats Admit That Crisis Approaches, and Declaration Is Imminent.

U. S. CRUISER GOES TO TURKEY

Presence of Warship Expected to Have Salutary Effect in Protecting Christians.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The United States has informed the powers of Europe of its intention to send the armored cruiser North Carolina to Turkey to carry gold for the relief of Americans, according to announcement by the State Department late today.

While the North Carolina goes on a mission of financial relief, her presence in Turkish waters is intended to have a salutary effect with respect to the treatment of Christians and foreigners generally in the Ottoman empire.

Before taking this step, the United States counseled the powers of Europe as to whether they would object to the sending of a warship to Turkey. The American government desired to make it plain that its purpose in sending the ship in no way was political, but designed only to aid and protect Americans.

France expressed approval of the plan. The British government incidentally accused Germany of trying to stir up anti-Christian sentiment in Turkey.

Diplomats and officials generally are expecting a declaration of war by Turkey on the allies. Reliable advices indicate that when the Russian army has penetrated a considerable distance into East Prussia, Turkey will strike. That both Bulgaria and Roumania will align with Turkey against Greece and the rest of the Balkan states is also indicated by authentic information.

IS APPROACHING CRISIS

European diplomats admit the situation is daily approaching a crisis, and that a declaration of war is imminent. Great Britain, France, and Russia are refraining from any move that would force Turkey to take action. Announcement by the German embassy here, however, that Liman Pasha, posted by Germany to train Turkish forces, had been put in command of the Ottoman army confirmed in the minds of the diplomatic representatives of the allies the belief that Turkey soon would openly place herself on the side of Germany and Austria in the mammoth struggle.

Secretary Bryan said today Americans had been advised to leave Turkey just as other countries in which war had broken out or might break out.

The following statement was issued tonight at the Navy Department, explaining the North Carolina's mission:

"It was decided this afternoon by the relief board, composed of Secretaries Bryan, McAdoo, Garrison and Daniels, to send a large sum of gold to Turkey to relieve Americans there. This decision was taken at the urgent request of Ambassador Morgenthau.

"There are several large mission schools and educational institutions maintained by Americans in Turkey, and the various American mission boards having them under jurisdiction will also forward money by the North Carolina for their relief."

VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF RUSSIA CONTINUES

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch, ST. PETERSBURG, August 27.)—It was officially announced at 4 o'clock today that the Russian army continues its progress in the East Prussian campaign, both in East Prussia and Galicia. It is said, in retreating within the limits of the Russian Empire, the Russian forces of Koenigsburg and Allenstein, both of which are apparently on the point of isolation.

On the Russian left wing vigorous movements are in progress towards the German frontier. The Russian cavalry is clearing the front, and it has been successful in a number of encounters with the Austrian forces, according to the announcement.

In spite of the laconic modesty of the language in which the general staff concludes its communications, it is evident that these operations have involved very serious fighting. Perhaps the most serious fighting has taken place.

On their withdrawal from Poland, the Germans have lines of burning villages and villages. Rumors that they occupied Lodz are confirmed, but the Russian administration is now restored. The German factory owners in Lodz were so confident that the occupation would be permanent that the town was evacuated by the Germans.

Tschenstochau reported that the town was evacuated by the Germans.

The full committee will take up next week for final disposition the impeachment charges against Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia.

CHARGES PREFERRED

Subcommittee Will Investigate Case of

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Impeachment charges against Federal Judge A. G. Dayton, of West Virginia, today were referred to a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee headed by Representative Dupre, of Louisiana.

The full committee will take up next week for final disposition the impeachment charges against Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia.



GEN. SORBOT THE FRENCH STRATEGISTS GEN. DE CASTELLION-JOFFRE

## McADOO ANNOUNCES PLAN FOR ASSISTING FARMERS

Four-Months' Notes, Secured by Warehouse Receipts, Will Be Used as Basis for More Money.

BILLION DOLLARS IS AVAILABLE

Cotton Not Expected to Bring High Price This Year, but There Is No Reason Why Crop Should Be Sacrificed.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Notes with a maturity of not longer than four months, secured by warehouse receipts for cotton or tobacco, will be accepted by the Treasury Department from national banks as a basis for the issue of additional currency, which may be used to help farmers pick and market their cotton and tobacco crops.

These notes, according to an announcement from the department tonight, will be accepted at 75 per cent of their face value, and must be presented through currency associations provided under the Aldrich-Vreeland law. It is not to be used for speculative purposes, but for harvesting and carrying crops. Banks, it was said, will be relied upon to see that the warehouse receipts are accepted which are issued by reliable warehousemen, and that cotton and tobacco stored there is protected by insurance from injury by the elements.

"The banks and the assets of all banks belonging to the currency association," said Mr. McAdoo, "will be jointly and severally liable to the United States for the redemption of such additional circulation, and a lien will extend to and cover the assets of all banks belonging to the association, pursuant to the provisions of law, but each bank composing such association will be liable only in proportion to the aggregate capital and surplus of all such banks."

"This plan ought to enable the farmers to pick and market the cotton crop," he said, "and the merchants and cotton manufacturers will co-operate with each other and with the farmers, and will avail themselves of the relief offered by the Treasury within reasonable limits. Such co-operation is earnestly urged upon all these interests. The farmer cannot expect as high a price for cotton this year, because of the European war, yet he should not be forced to sacrifice his crop.

"The banks and the merchants should not exact excessive rates of interest, and the manufacturers should replenish their stocks as much as possible and pay reasonable prices for the product. If this is done, and it can be done if every one displays a helpful spirit, a normal condition can be restored, and there ought to be no serious difficulty in taking care of the cotton problem."

VALUE TO BE PLACED ON COTTON DISCUSSED

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The Southern Cotton Conference, held under the auspices of the Southern Cotton Association and attended by planters, merchants and bankers from the cotton-growing States, today devoted the greater part of its time to discussing what would be the proper loan value to be placed upon cotton, which doubtless will be stored in warehouses because of the European war situation.

(Continued On Sixth Page.)

## ANOTHER PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY IS ISSUED

United States Will Keep Its Hands Off Trouble Between Austria and Japan.

SITUATION IS PECULIAR ONE

So Far as Washington Knows, There Has Been No Formal Declaration of War Between the Two Countries, Only "Rupture of Relations."

WASHINGTON, August 27.—President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality, recognizing that "a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Austria-Hungary." It is similar to other proclamations previously issued.

The issuance of the President's proclamation of neutrality as between Japan and Austria, followed an unusual sequence of events, during which, so far as officials here are aware, neither country actually declared war.

A "state of war" was recognized by the United States as existing, however, because Ambassador Dumbach, of Austria, notified the State Department that the Emperor of Austria-Hungary had instructed the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth to join the German fleet defending Tsing Tau. Last Monday orders were transmitted from Vienna through Washington to the officers of the Austrian vessel to dismantle her. Press dispatches from Tsing Tau last night said the orders had been carried out and the crew had left.

Ambassador Dumbach's telegram to the American government made no mention of a declaration of war, but said diplomatic relations between the two countries had been severed. Tokyo dispatches describe the situation as a rupture of diplomatic relations, but the order to the Kaiserin Elizabeth was regarded by State Department officials as itself an act of war.

The Japanese embassy here issued a statement today denying reports that Japan would send a fleet to the Atlantic.

REPORT IS RIDICULOUS, SAYS VISCOUNT CHINDA

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, today issued this statement:

"Nothing is more absurd than the purport of a London telegram appearing in some of the papers this morning, which intimates that Japan's answer to the Austrian declaration of war will be the dispatch of a squadron to the Adriatic."

"The terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, solely under which Japan is acting, contain nothing which will obligate Japan to go that far; nor is there any interest or inducement what ever for Japan to embroil herself in this European war in Europe itself. If she succeeds in fulfilling her obligation under, and in achieving the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance treaty, there she will stop.

Moreover, it would be ridiculous to imagine even for a moment in the present circumstances that Great Britain is compelled to call upon her ally to come all the way out to the assistance of her Mediterranean fleet. The idea is on all four walls with another preposterous report given out in some papers that the Japanese army will be sent to Europe over the Siberian Railroad."

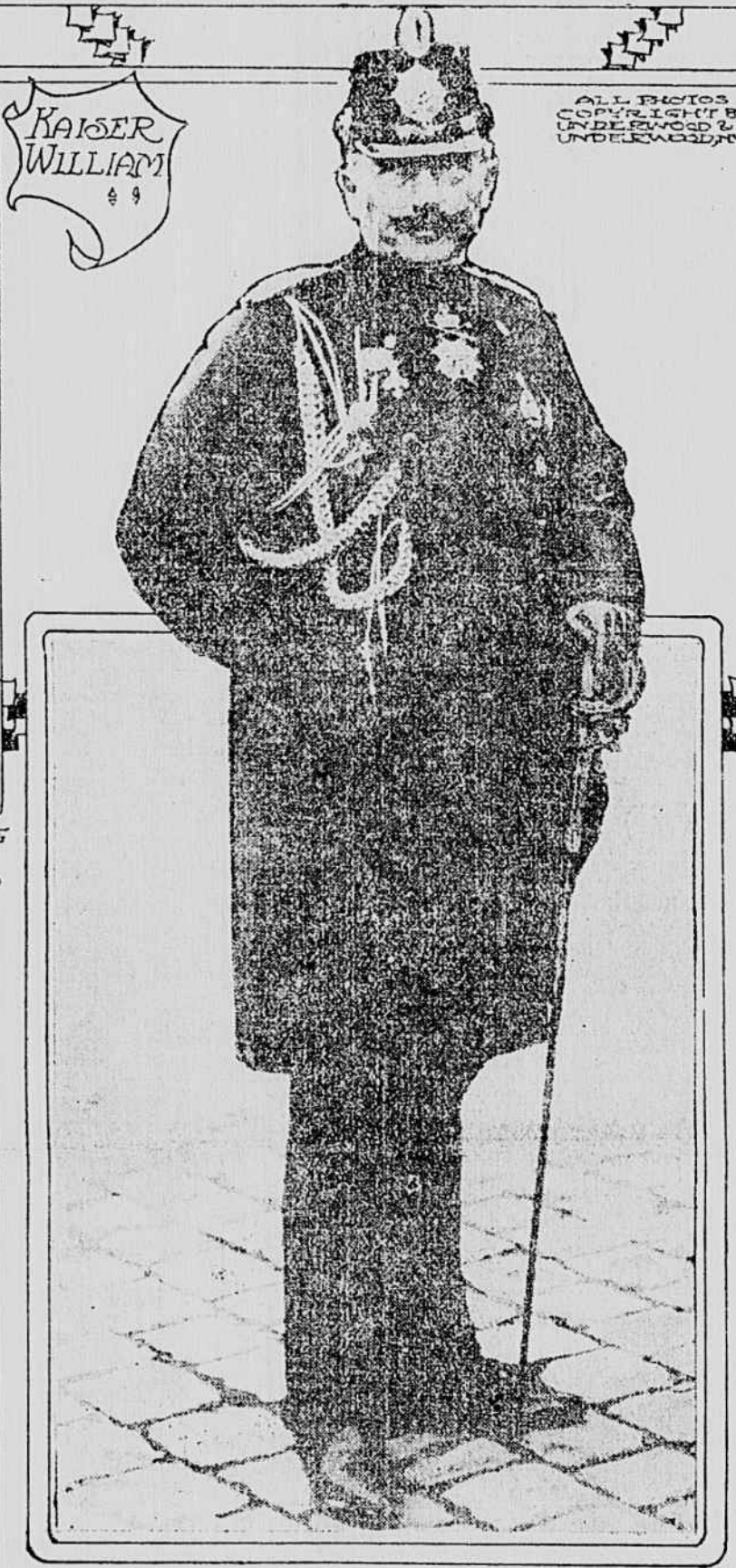
"I take this occasion to categorically deny that I have ever stated, or even hinted, that Japan might be found extending her activity outside the zone of German hostilities in the China Sea, as some of the papers have erroneously reported."

SITUATION CALLED "RUPTURE OF RELATIONS"

TOKYO, August 27.—The situation between Japan and Austria is described as "a rupture of diplomatic relations, not war."

The Austro-Hungarian ambassador

(Continued On Third Page.)



## GREAT GERMAN LINER DESTROYED BY BRITISH

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse Sent to Bottom of Sea Off West Coast of Africa.

WAS FITTED UP AS CRUISER

Falls Prey to H. M. S. High Flyer, Which Loses One Killed and One Wounded—Kaiser's Vessel Had Been Interfering With Commerce.

LONDON, August 27.—The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse has been sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser High Flyer.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the House of Commons today. He said: "The admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,000 tons, and armed with ten four-inch guns, has been sunk by the H. M. S. High Flyer off the west coast of Africa."

"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the Cape, and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. The High Flyer had one killed and one wounded."

HAS PLAYED LEADING PART IN ADVENTURES OF SEA

NEW YORK, August 27.—More than once has the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse played a leading part in thrilling adventures at sea, in New York Harbor and in foreign ports.

When the great fleet swept the Hudson River in June, 1900, destroying the North German-Lloyd Line liners and resulting in the loss of many lives, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse lay at dock in the pathway of the fleet. She was hauled out by tugs to the middle of the Hudson, and escaped serious injury. Only three of her men were lost—much less than the loss in men sustained by other liners.

In November, 1906, she was in collision off Cherbourg with the Royal Mail Steam Packet liner Orinoco.

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LAST POPULAR MOUNTAIN EXCURSION

Southern Railway, September 1 to Asheville and Western North Carolina. The Land of the Sky. Kaiser limit \$2.00 round trip. Inquire 201 E. Main Street. Madison 22.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNIFORM OF THE GRENADEIER GUARDS

## STEP TAKEN BY ENGLAND IS 'TERRIBLE TO DEGREE'

German Chancellor Cannot Understand Why Britain Should Fight to Uphold Mere "Scrap of Paper."

LIKE BLOW IN THE BACK

London Foreign Office Makes Public Report of Incidents Surrounding Rupture of Diplomatic Relations. Efforts for Peace Exhausted.

LONDON, August 27.—The British Foreign Office tonight issued the report of Sir William Goschen, former ambassador at Berlin, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The report, dated August 8, says that the ambassador, Sir Gottlieb von Jagow, and inquired whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality.

"Herr von Jagow," the report continues, "replied that he was sorry to say his answer must be 'No,' since German troops, having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality already had been violated. Herr von Jagow again went into the reasons why the Imperial government had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, to get well ahead with their operations and endeavor to strike a decisive blow as early as possible.

"It was a matter of life or death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route, they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable sequences, entailing great loss of time."

"I pointed out to Herr von Jagow that this fall accomplishment of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave, and I asked him whether there still was not time to draw back and avoid possible consequences, which both he and I would deplore."

"He replied that for reasons he had given me, it was impossible for him to draw back."

The British ambassador went to the German Foreign Office again the same afternoon, and informed the Secretary of State that unless the Imperial government could give assurance by 12 o'clock that night that they would proceed no further with the violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, he had been instructed by Sir Edward Grey to demand his passports and to inform the Imperial government that His Majesty's Imperial government would have to take all steps in its power to uphold neutral Belgium and the observance of the treaty to which Germany was as much a party as Great Britain.

"Herr von Jagow," says the report, "replied that, to his great regret, he could give no other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the empire rendered it necessary that the Imperial troops should advance through Belgium."

"I gave His Excellency a written summary of your telegram, and, pointing out that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when His Majesty's government would expect an answer, he said that he would give a definite answer, but that the consequences which would necessarily ensue, it was not possible even to consider."

(Continued On Second Page.)

8:15—NORFOLK AND RETURN—8:15 EVERY SUNDAY

Via Norfolk and Western Railway. Leave Norfolk at 8:15 A. M. returning, leave Norfolk at 1:15 P. M. Children, half fare.

## GERMAN ADVANCE STOUTLY OPPOSED ALONG WHOLE LINE

Conflict of Millions at Last Appears to Be in Progress.

WHILE GUNS ARE ROARING NEWS IS KEPT FROM WORLD

Never Before Has Great Battle Been Waged Surrounded by Such Censorship.

ALLIES APPEAR VERY HOPEFUL

British Said to Be in Strong Position, With French Supporting Both Flanks.

## Situation Is Viewed Hopefully by Allies

The French and British armies, on a battle line 250 miles long, still are stoutly opposing the advance of the German forces across the French frontier. The British troops are reported to be occupying a strong position, and are supported by the French on both flanks.

"While the Germans have occupied the French frontier, the Imperial report from the War Office described conditions hopefully, from the viewpoint of the allies' operations to the east. Apparently, the French troops in the Vosges district have resumed the offensive and have forced the Germans to retire.

Former ambassador at Berlin, Sir William Goschen, in an official report published by the government in the form of a white paper, tells in an interesting way of his interviews with the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow, and the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, at the time of the British ultimatum, demanding that Germany should cease violations of Belgian neutrality. According to the official report, Herr von Jagow deplored the step which Great Britain was about to take, as he saw the end of his policy and that of the Imperial Chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain, and then through Great Britain to get closer to France.

Similarly, the Imperial Chancellor was taken aback. He declared that Great Britain's action was "terrible to a degree," and declared that his policy, by this step, "was tumbled down like a house of cards." He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen, and asked if the British government had thought at what price such a policy would be maintained. He reported that British marines have occupied Ostend to prevent the Germans from getting a foothold on the English Channel.

The German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse has been sunk by a British cruiser off the west coast of Africa.

The situation between Japan and Austria is described in Tokyo as "a rupture of diplomatic relations, not war."

LONDON, August 28 (11:10 A. M.).—The conflict of millions at last appears to be in progress.

Even the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse pales besides news of the titanic battle, and the realization that the allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardly farther away than New York is from Philadelphia. Meanwhile, the Russian host is drawing nearer to Berlin.

Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia, on the far Manchurian plains, was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence, as far as concerns the outer world.

Only the vaguest generalities are given to the people of Great Britain and France by their respective governments.

Probably the German people know as little of what their armies are accomplishing.

All the information the public obtained today was the report from the House of Commons, that the army was engaged on Wednesday against a superior force, and fought splendidly.

I consider its position and prospects in the impending battle satisfactory.

After midnight the official news bureau gave further information that the French operations, extending for a distance of 250 miles, necessitated changes in the positions of the British troops, which are occupying a strong line supported by the French on both flanks, to meet the German advance.

The impending battle undoubtedly will be an attempt by the Germans, with the hugest army ever employed for a swift attack, to sledgehammer its way through the allies' defensive